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MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) in any
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p. r. annum.

No. 16780

號七月三年七十百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

己丁未年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month


THORNE'S
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No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.
The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$17.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other Ports.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
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INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE
COUGH BALSAM.
FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE
CHEST.
PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
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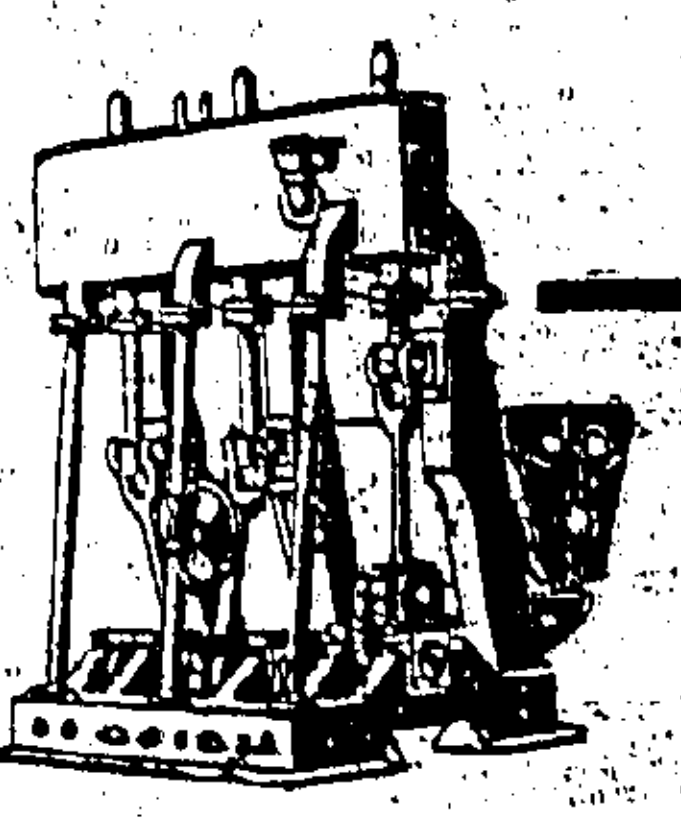
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912


WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two SHIPWAYS and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 49, COVINGTON ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 429.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING-WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

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AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
A
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day net.
Telegraph add: 'Peaceful.'
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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'VICTORIA.'
J. WITHELL,
Manager.
TANG YUK DESTIER, successor to
the late SIEN TING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Comfortable Beds.

THE WAR.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH ADVANCE.
FIGHTING A CEASELESS
FIERCE BATTLE.
PARIS, March 6.
The Correspondent of the Liberte
says the British have been fighting a
ceaseless fierce battle from Gommecourt
to Irles during the last forty-eight
hours on an eight kilometre front.
Saturday was particularly marked by
a whole series of most violent artillery
and infantry actions. The Tommies
appreciably advanced despite resistance,
which is daily more powerful.
The German retirement is unceasing-
ly harassed.
The abnormal bulge in the German
line between Arras and Bapaume is
becoming increasingly difficult to defend,
and the fall of the salient may be ex-
pected very soon.
The British artillery has begun an
intense bombardment of the enemy's
artillery positions below Bapaume.
The Correspondent says the brilliant
action at Bouchavesnes mentioned in
yesterday's British communiqué was a
surprise movement and it's success con-
stituted an important step in the direc-
tion of menacing Peronne.

PLOT TO BLOW UP
PRESIDENT WILSON.
ARRESTED GERMAN'S
CONFESSION.
New York, March 6.
The Police at Hoboken have
arrested Fritz Kolb who confessed
to being implicated in a plot to blow
up President Wilson and to being
concerned in explosions in New York
harbour.
Two complete bombs were found
in his room in a hotel opposite the
piers where the German steamers
are laid up. The bombs were to
have been sent to President Wilson
to-day.
Kolb's confession led to the arrest
of two accomplices.
The police believe that they are
on the track of an extensive plot
for the destruction of the Tampico
oil-works and munition plants in the
United States.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST
REPORT.
LONDON, March 6.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
The enemy's attack eastward of
Bouchavesnes was repulsed.
We strengthened our positions
eastward of Gommecourt and carried
out raids near Arras. The enemy had
many casualties and 42 were taken
prisoner.
We entered trenches south-east-
ward of Guinechy and took prisoners.
There have been many airfights.
Six German aeroplanes were brought
down and eight driven down, dam-
aged. Two of ours were brought
down and five are missing.

RUMANIA AND THE WAR.
SENSATIONAL STATEMENT IN
PARLIAMENT.
LONDON, March 6.
Mr. Bonar Law's reply on the
debate on the Army Estimates was
followed by a sensational statement
by Mr. Dillon who denounced the
late Government's policy towards
Rumania. He declared that he was
in possession of good evidence that
General Brussiloff and other Russian
Generals operating in Bukhovina
opposed Rumania's entry and pro-
phesied a disastrous ending.
Mr. Dillon read an alleged letter
from Lord Hardinge to Sir George
Buchanan, H.M.'s Ambassador at
Petrograd, describing the Rumanian
Premier, M. Bratianu, as an elusive
fellow, trying to wriggle out of his
pledges.
Mr. Dillon admitted that he got
the letter from a German paper and
did not know whether it was genuine
or not.

FRENCH FRONT.
MUCH ACTIVITY.
LONDON, March 6.
A French communiqué reports:—
Our fire and counter-attacks smashed
up German attempts to drive us out of
portions of the trenches we recaptured
yesterday north of Caubertres Wood.
British naval aeroplanes dropped forty
bombs on the railway station at Bretech
to the south-east of Smarbruck and
also on the railway station at St.
Aroid, south-west of Smarbruck. Most
of the bombs struck their objectives.
French airmen bombed the railway
station and military establishments at
Fribourg in Bragan, and a mill at Kell,
near Strasburg. They also dropped
three tons of bombs on the aerodrome
at Varenne in the Oise, seriously
damaging the sheds.
LATER.
A French communiqué states:
On the right of the Meuse a vigor-
ous counter-attack ejected the enemy
from the part of the line he occupied
yesterday north of Caubertres Wood.
An enemy attempt north of Flirey
completely failed.
Our fire wrecked works at Bezange
Wood.
Three enemy aeroplanes were
brought down.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.
CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.
MELBOURNE, March 6.
Two senators who are supporters of
the Government have declined to vote
for the prolongation of Parliament until
the charges of corruption in connection
with the Senate vacancies have been
cleared up.
The Government, thus finding itself
in a minority, has decided to dissolve
the House of Representatives, thereby
enabling the elections for that body to
be held simultaneously with the elections
for the eighteen Senate vacancies due to
the effluxion of time.
During the debate in the Senate it
was suggested that Mr. Andrew Fisher
the High Commissioner, and Sir George
Reid should temporarily represent Aus-
tralia at the Imperial War Conference.
Anyhow, it is certain that the visit of
the Rt. Hon. W. H. Hughes and other
Australian delegates to England will be
indefinitely postponed.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES
BOMB DROPPING.
LONDON, March 6.
The Admiralty announces that
Naval aeroplanes dropped many
heavy bombs on the air field on
blast furnaces at Brebach.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
TRIBUTES IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.
LONDON, March 6.
In the House of Commons the Rt.
Hon. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, announced that the H. R. H.
The Prince of Wales, had resigned
from the chairmanship of the Pensions
Committee, which the Pensions Minister
now controlled.
He paid a tribute to the zeal of H. R. H.
the Prince of Wales for the welfare of
the soldiers and sailors, who gave
great promise for the part His Royal
Highness would play in public affairs
with increasing years. (Cheers.)
Mr. Asquith associated himself with
the tribute.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th March, 1917 the HOURS for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1533

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1917. 1534

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1535

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 3rd March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 13th March, 1917 on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1532

BROADWOOD

PIANOS

NEW MODELS.

JUST RECEIVED

SPECIALLY MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1332

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEPPER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Tel. phone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts (Cash) per Copy.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify that we have established ourselves in Canton as General Merchants.

HONG & Co.
Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1531

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. ALFRED HERBERT HEWITT are requested to forward them to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors.
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1534

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1534

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, BILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1535

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the Botanic Gardens.

THURSDAY,
the 8th March, at 2 to 6 p.m.
Admission 81.00.

LADY MAY
will present the Prizes at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY,
the 9th March, at 10.30 to 3 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.

at 3 to 6 p.m.
Admission 20 cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjab will play on both days. Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.
A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 1, 1917. 1533

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory trouble may be—Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or Ordinary Cough.
You will find in this famous remedy a powerful power that is simply CURE FOR ASTHMA.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COOWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL, mined in the Borneo at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 38 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Zone can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1027

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
THERAPION
THERAPION

Smokers of discrimination
always selectGARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO

It has the distinction
of invigorating the
nerves and brain of
the business man.

Does not burn or
irritate the
throat.

THE GREAT WAR LOAN.

SOME INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The two latest copies of the Weekly Times mention the following individual subscriptions to the Great War Loan:—

January 19.

Prudential Assurance Company £20,000,000

United Kingdom Temperance Institution 2,000,000

City of London Corporation 2,000,000

Lady Wernher and trust accounts under her control 2,000,000

Pearl Assurance Company 1,000,000

Edinburgh Investment Trust 1,000,000

British Dominions General Assurance 1,250,000

Liverpool Corporation 1,000,000

Star Assurance Society 1,000,000

Britannia Assurance Company 1,000,000

Pearl Assurance Company (additional) 400,000

Guardian Assurance Company 350,000

Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society 350,000

Edward Nichol and Co., ship-owners 300,000

Indian Gold Mining Companies 280,000

Nottingham Corporation 250,000

United Alkali Company 250,000

Leeds City Council 250,000

Royal London Insurance 250,000

A Cardiff Merchant 250,000

Dunlop Rubber Company (Limited) 250,000

Richard Thomas and Co., tin-plate manufacturers 200,000

Bolton Corporation 150,000

British North Borneo Company 140,000

Elders and Fyfe 100,000

Levy Bros. and Knowles 100,000

Eagle Insurance Company 100,000

Bradleys (Obeskov "Place") (Limited), furriers 52,000

London and Manchester Assurance 50,000

Intone (S.) and Co. (and directors), shipowners and coal exporters 40,000

Lipton (Limited) 40,000

Pioneer Life Assurance 40,000

South African Breweries (Limited) 40,000

Western Australian Insurance Company 40,000

Wallasey Corporation 40,000

Messrs. Bryant and May 25,000

Weavers' Association 5,000

January 28:

London County Council 47,000,000

Alliance Assurance Company 5,000,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners 3,500,000

Phoenix Assurance Company 3,000,000

Royal Insurance Company 3,000,000

Standard Life Assurance Company 3,000,000

Northern Assurance Co., Aberdeen 2,000,000

Co-operative Wholesale Society 2,000,000

North-Eastern Railway 2,000,000

White Star Line 2,000,000

Law Union and Rock Insurance Company 2,000,000

Yorkshire Insurance Company 1,250,000

Workman, Clark, and Co. 1,040,000

Equity and Law Life Assurance 1,000,000

Furness, Whitty and Co. 1,000,000

Legal and General Life Assurance 1,000,000

Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company, Salisbury 1,000,000

Andrew Weir and Co. 1,000,000

Courtauld's (Limited) 1,000,000

Manchester Unity of Oddfellows 800,000

National Deposits (Approved) Friendly Society (Approved) 750,000

Anglo-Argentine Steamways Company 650,000

Equitable Life Assurance Society 650,000

Scottish Life Assurance Company £530,000

Boulder Brothers and subsidiary companies 500,000

London Life Association 500,000

Imperial Assurance (Limited) 500,000

English and Scottish Law Life Assurance 500,000

Scottish Temperance Life Assurance 500,000

Sir Marcus Samuel 500,000

Birmingham Small Arms and Dismal Companies 500,000

Newcastle Corporation 450,000

British Corporation 450,000

African Banking Corporation 350,000

Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway 300,000

National Mutual Life of Australasia 300,000

Sir Edward Nichol and Partners 300,000

Henry R. Merton and Co. 250,000

General Electric Company 200,000

Bath Corporation 150,000

Harrods (Limited) 150,000

THE CRUSHING OF BELGIUM.

GERMAN ATROCITIES: INFAMOUS ACTS.

The Germans recently placarded the town of Tongres, 10 miles north of Liege, with threats that the town will be fined about £2,400 for every man who crosses the frontier into Holland to escape deportation. The Germans insist that Belgians condemned to death shall confess to a German "priest," and not to a Belgian priest. The so-called priests consequently learn secrets from which arrests result.

An infamous trick played upon a Belgian condemned for espionage at Louvain has been revealed. The man asked to see a Belgian priest for his final confession, and the German officials replied that all priests were equal before God, and that he might see a German priest. The Belgian accepted the proposal, and under the seal of the confessional he gave the so-called priest a message for eight of his friends, whom he desired to warn to be careful as the German police were on their tracks. The "priest" solemnly promised to deliver the message, and to keep the secret inviolated. He then gave the condemned man his blessing. Within 24 hours the eight men were arrested, tried, and shot. The "priest" was a German sergeant-major, in disguise. His name is known to the Belgians, and therefore he demands his removal to the Eastern front, as he fears he will be assassinated.

SALE OF A DUKE'S ESTATE.

The Duke of Sutherland has decided to sell 7,500 acres of his Lilleshall Estate, in Shropshire, owing to the burden of taxation, particularly the death duties. The estate is at present bringing in a rental of £20,000 a year.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

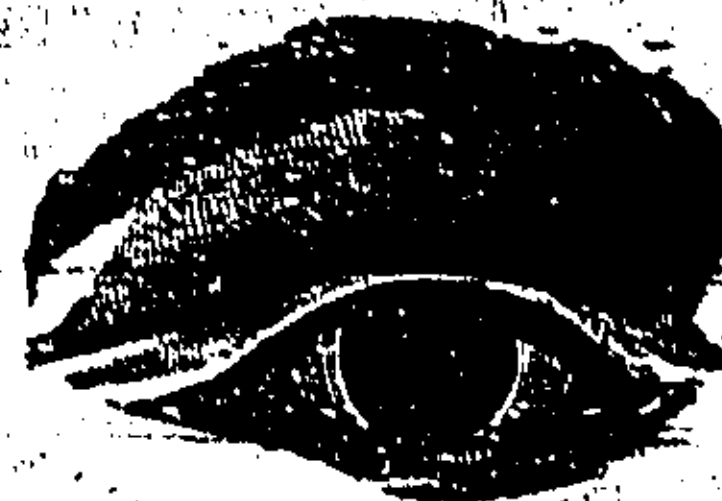
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough, that it only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: 31.25 and 32.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TARASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAGE, KISHIMOTO, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BISHI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES

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MANILA: Messrs Macandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borteo Co Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
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No. 2 PRINCE STREET,
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SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Fig. Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loos Street, (2nd Store), West of Central Market Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians, ACETYLENE CUTTING and WELDING FOR SHIP and BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS

DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS

DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS

DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS

DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS

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ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

KINGSCLEERE DANCE.

THE DANCE which was to have taken place on SATURDAY next March 10th, has been POSTPONED until the following SATURDAY, March 17th.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1536

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the deceased, the following:

TUESDAY,

the 13th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, including—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggonettes, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Silver Ware, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc. Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1538

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the deceased, the following:

FRIDAY,

the 16th March, 1917, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET.

Indian and Persian Rugs of various colours and designs, sizes ranging from 34 by 61 to 124 by 124.

Twill Sheets (large and small size), Damask Table Cloths.

Turkish Towels, White and Cream Lace Curtains, Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be sold considerably below cost price due to closing up of business.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1537

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

R.K.H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, March 9:—

5.58 a.m.—Full Moon.

11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes & Hughes.

R.K.H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

SATURDAY, March 10:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery, etc. at Messrs. Hughes & Hughes.

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's Meeting.

MONDAY, March 12:—

5.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting in City Hall.

SATURDAY, March 17:—

St. Patrick's Day.

FRIDAY, March 27:—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The announcement is made that the dances at "Kingsclere" arranged for next Saturday has been postponed till the following Saturday.

President Li Yuan-hing has given sanction to the East Parade Ground at Canton being made into a permanent athletic ground and the citizens are beginning to raise funds to improve it. Canton has already raised \$3,000 to send representatives to the Far-Eastern Olympiad in Japan next May.

The Consul General for the Netherlands informs us that the Netherlands India Government has rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague. No special measures are necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies until further order with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by this Consulate General.

Brass cash is still being exported to Japan in large quantities from Shanghai, in spite of the strict prohibition ordered by the local officials. Japanese merchants, it is said, have erected furnaces within the railway zone to smelt the brass cash into bars. They are collecting the cash at the rate of \$25 per hundred catty, and selling it abroad at the rate of \$49.40. Many of them have made great fortunes out of this illegal business.—"Japan Chronicle."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Bolles, late local general manager of the Standard Oil Company, was a passenger to-day by the T. K. K. s.s. *Tenyo Maru*.

Mr. L. T. Ezra, who brought down a number of ponies from Shanghai and rode several winners in our recent Race Meeting, left with Miss Ezra for Shanghai to-day by the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, the marriage took place recently of Mr. Arnold Hillward Jones, of the Chartered Bank, Bangkok, and Miss Alison Mary Scott, of Shanghai. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Swindell. The bride was given away by Mr. John Gaig, manager of the Chartered Bank in Singapore, and Mr. Duncan Campbell was best man.

H.K. SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

On Thursday, 6th March, the trophies and medals for the Senior and Junior Schools' Leagues will be distributed to the winners by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Claude Severn, C.M.G. In each League St. Joseph's College are the winners, the runners up in the Senior being St. Stephen's College, and in the Junior Queen's College.

The distribution will take place at 5.15 p.m. on the Queen's College Ground, Causeway Bay, and will be preceded by an exhibition match, St. Joseph's v. the Rest, commencing at 4.00 p.m.

The teams will be as follows:—
St. Joseph's:—W. Michael; Chan Fuk Yu, Chan Tung Hoi; Tso Chak Wan, S. M. Sopher, Peter Go; Tin Yuk On, J. Silva, R. M. Omar, E. Vabola, F. Leeson.

The Rest:—Wong On (Queen's); Kong Shan Yan (Dioc.); Pun Fun Nam (St. Stephen's); Ko Kin Fai (Queen's); Ng Shu Heang (St. Stephen's); (Capt.) Ng Hong Tai (St. Paul's); Wong Pok Hing (Queen's); Choi Kwok Leung (St. Stephen's); Cecil Chan (Ying Wah); Kwok Ping Kwong (St. Paul's); Kor Bu Leuk (Diocesan) Reserves; Chan Shic Pui (Wantsai); Yeung Wing Cheung (Yaumatei).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Douglases	1100	1000	1000
Steamboats	184	184	184
Def. Indos.	120	120	120
China Sugars	114	114	114
Wharves	814	814	814
Docks	125	125	125
Humphreys	64	64	64
Cements	1000	1000	1000
Tran ways	730	730	730
Shanghai Cottons	116	116	116

INCREASED CULTIVATION.

The British Board of Agriculture reports an increase of 20,894 acres cultivated in England and Wales last year as compared with 1915. The wheat area declined 12 per cent, and the barley area increased 8 per cent, while the potato area declined 30,451 acres, equal to 101 per cent.

Mr. Harry Hunter applied for £24,000 for the big War.

THE LAW COURTS.

A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., this morning, Le Mon, of 103, Canton Road, Kowloon, claimed from G. D. Keyser, of Nathan Road, Kowloon, \$30 being \$15 balance of wages due and \$23 for a month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person to defend his case.

In opening the case Mr. Gardiner said the plaintiff was engaged by the defendant on October 21 as cook and boy and the plaintiff's wife was also to assist in the housework, washing, etc. The plaintiff remained in defendant's employ until January 21 when he was suddenly dismissed for breaking a champagne glass.

The plaintiff then went into the witness box. He stated that he was engaged by the defendant as cook and boy and his wife, also, as a combined wage of \$23 per month, and the defendant dismissed him on the 21st January.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you leave without giving notice?

Plaintiff: The defendant gave me no notice.

Mr. Gardiner: What reason did defendant give for your dismissal?

Plaintiff: The defendant broke a glass and his wife accused me of breaking it.

Mr. Gardiner: Did you receive anything on account of your wages on the 27th January?

Plaintiff: No, the defendant gave me \$10.

Mr. Gardiner: And you now claim \$13 and a month's wages in lieu of notice?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Defendant: Did I dismiss you from my service?

Plaintiff: Your wife dismissed me! Addressing his Lordship, the defendant said the facts of the case were that on the 14th January plaintiff asked for an advance of money for the Chinese New Year and he gave him \$10 on account of his wages. On the 21st January when he (defendant) came home to his dinner there was none and the boy and his wife had left.

His Lordship: Did you leave?

Plaintiff: Yes, I had left the house.

His Lordship: Did anybody tell you to go?

Plaintiff: Yes, my master's wife told me to go.

His Lordship: When did she tell you to leave?

Plaintiff: On the 27th January.

His Lordship: Did you go then or did you remain for a day or two after?

Plaintiff: On the evening of the 27th January defendant's wife asked me to leave at once.

His Lordship: Just tell me what she said.

Plaintiff: She told me to go at once. I said, "I would wait until my master came home," but defendant's wife said, "No, you cannot wait; you must go at once." I then got \$5 and was told to go when I asked for my wages. Defendant gave me \$5, and his wife gave me \$5, altogether \$10. I know nothing about the breaking of the glass, I was at the market when it was broken, and the mistress said I broke it.

His Lordship: When?

Plaintiff: On the evening I left.

His Lordship asked the defendant if it was true that plaintiff broke the glass.

Defendant: This is the first I have heard of it.

His Lordship (to plaintiff): Did you see who broke the glass?

Plaintiff: No, I was at the market.

His Lordship: Perhaps the cat broke it?

Plaintiff: It may be so. I asked defendant's wife to deduct the cost of the glass from my wages, but she refused.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship said, "If what plaintiff says is true he should not have been dismissed summarily. The defendant is unable to say who broke the glass and I must have the defendant's wife here. I will therefore adjourn the case until Tuesday next at 12 noon."

Just before the Court rose plaintiff produced several letters telling his Lordship they were testimonials from previous employers.

His Lordship: You may keep any testimonials in existence and I will not propose to send your wife to prison just yet! (Laughter.)

THE MAGISTRACY.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Two Lukongs charged with desertion from the Hongkong Police Force were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

It was stated that one of the deserters joined the Force in 1910 and after serving five years was again sworn on for a similar period. The other deserter joined the Force in 1906 and in 1911 became a first class constable.

The cases were heard, and both defendants sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before Mr. Melbourne this morning, a Chinese, who for the past nine years has been employed as a servant at No. 113, The Peak, was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain and a five dollar note from a woman in Hongkong.

After hearing the case His Worship sentenced the defendant to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

COUNTERFEIT GOVERNMENT LABELS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with having in his possession eight tials of prepared opium other than Government opium bearing counterfeit Government labels.

The defendant pleaded his guilt to the last charge, stating that he was unaware the opium was not Government opium and the labels counterfeit.

After hearing the case, His Worship imposed a fine of \$750 or in default of payment three months' hard labour.

INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF MR. A. H. HEWITT.

An inquiry into the death of Mr. Alfred Herbert Hewitt, aged 56, Engineer-in-Chief of the Green Island Cement Company, who fell from a gang plank into the No. 1 factory of the Cement Works on February 26th, was held before the Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning at the Magistracy. The jurors were: Messrs. George Wilson, J. Goldschmidt and H. N. Beaurepaire.

In opening the inquiry the Coroner said the deceased was a British subject who had resided in the Colony for a number of years and was widely known and respected.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Medical Officer in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary, stated that the death was caused by a fracture of the skull, the back of the base being smashed.

Mr. D. A. Nicoll, an engineer in the service of the Dock Company, then deposed that on February 26th he was at the No. 1 factory at the Cement works, when the accident occurred.

This was at about 2.40 p.m. He was walking around the factory on his way to inspect a beam undergoing repair on a ball platform. He saw the deceased run hurriedly up a flight of stairs on to this platform. The deceased was about four yards away when Mr. Nicoll saw him slip from the platform and fall on to a 12-inch plank about five feet long. He then lay on his back, on the right, from a height of 9 ft. 9 in., on to the cement floor of the factory. A Chinese foreman, who had been working below, reached him first and a few seconds later witness arrived and found the deceased lying on his back unconscious. A doctor was immediately summoned and the unconscious man removed to his home where he was placed on his bed. Witness remained at his bedside for about half an hour and then left the deceased to inquire regarding the arrival of the doctor. When he returned about twenty minutes later he found him dead. The doctor arrived about half an hour after death.

Witness further stated that on the previous Thursday the deceased had complained to him of symptoms which pointed to a smoker's heart. He was smoking a cigar when he entered the Works on the day of the accident.

The Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a fractured skull as a result of an accidental fall.

With regard to certain correspondence on this subject circulated among the members, Mr. Dowley minuted that the matter was one which should be referred to a sub-committee which should be supplied with maps of the existing and projected roads in the districts affected.

Mr. Goldring agreed.

The Board approved the suggestion by resolution and the following Committee was appointed:—The Hon. Mr. Chatham, Mr. Bowley, Dr. Ozorio and Mr. Tramm.

WATER CLOCKS.

Several applications for permission to erect water clocks were before the Board. Some of them were granted subject to the usual conditions.

In regard to an application for permission to erect two water clocks at the new Bungalow on Rural Building Lot No. 137 Pokfulam Road, the Director of Public Works minuted: In addition to the water supply question it is objectionable to have water closets draining into a cesspool, especially in an outlying place such as this where supervision is troublesome.

The Head of the Sanitary Department minuted:—I see no objection if an independent water supply is provided. The cesspit at the Farming Golf Club never causes any nuisance or offence and in the present case the cesspit can only be a nuisance to its users. The application was recommended for approval, subject to the usual conditions.

Some correspondence was submitted relative to water closets at the New Electric Station, North Point.

Dr. Ozorio minuted in favour of a refusal.

Mr. BOWLEY's minute was to the effect that of the water came from the public water works he did not see how it was possible to grant the application.

Mr. GOLDRING minuted that there must be an independent water supply.

Both the Chinese members minuted for a refusal.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday there were present Mr. D. W. Tramm (President) Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Col. Crisp, R.A.M.C., Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ng Hon Tse. Dr. W. W. Pearse, medical officer of health, and Mr. A. Gibson (Secretary).

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

Dr. Pearse stated that since the last meeting a fortnight ago 48 cases of small pox were reported. There had been over 20,000 vaccinations during the same period.

A KOWLOON NUISANCE.

Mr. Goldring moved the suspension of the standing orders so that he might bring before the Board an urgent matter affecting the residents of Kowloon, namely the proposal to erect a latrine for rickshas, coolies near the Kowloon Railway Station. He wished to bring forward an urgent motion for the suspension of the work until the residents had had time to petition H. E. The Governor in connection with the matter. He mentioned that the site was approved at a meeting at which there was barely a quorum present, and only by a majority of one. It was only since the work had been commenced that the residents had realised what an objectionable site had been chosen.

The Board having agreed to the suspension of the Standing Orders Mr. GOLDRING moved his resolution.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. GOLDRING if he included the ricksha stand.

Mr. GOLDRING: Yes; I include that as well.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: Oh, surely not! I cannot see how any objection can be made to the shelter. There is no other place in which it can be put.

Mr. GOLDRING said that when the matter was before the Board on a previous occasion he stated that he would oppose the scheme with his last breath, and this would be, practically, his last breath on that Board. Kowloon residents were of the opinion that the building was unsightly, that it would be most insanitary, and absolutely obstructive in every way to the traffic generally in time to come. A number of Kowloon residents had written to him opposing the erection, and it was only fair that they should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion before any more work was done; they should be given the opportunity of presenting a petition setting forth their reasons for objecting to the erection.

Dr. Ozorio said he fully agreed with all Mr. Goldring had said, and had much pleasure in seconding his motion.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said he took exception to everything that had been said by Mr. Goldring, with regard to the convenience. In the first place he disagreed with the statement that it would be a very obstructive erection. On the contrary, as far as his observation went when he visited Kowloon, absolutely no traffic went to the eastward of what he might call the line of rickshas waiting for hire. The traffic at present in existence to and from the railway station passed to the westward of the stand occupied by rickshas. He thought the objections were unfounded.

The CHAIRMAN assumed the structure was only temporary. There was no reason why, if they had a tramway service in Kowloon, that another such erection might not be put up.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS added that no doubt in time the whole of the present arrangements would be reconstructed entirely, but for present purposes it was believed that nothing more suitable could be arranged.

The CHAIRMAN stated that from the point of view of sanitation there could be no two opinions about the building now in progress. If they could have anything better than that he failed to see it.

Mr. GOLDRING said he would oppose the work to the last. The residents of Kowloon had begged him to bring the matter up and feeling was very strong on the matter. Mr. Goldring asked whether there was not a suggestion that a latrine should be erected at the end of the Pier. Mr. Tramm said there had been a suggestion of that nature.

After fuller discussion Dr. Ozorio seconded and Mr. Goldring's motion was put to the Board and carried.

OFFENSIVE TRADES LIMITS.

With regard to certain correspondence on this subject circulated among the members, Mr. Dowley minuted that the matter was one which should be referred to a sub-committee which should be supplied with maps of the existing and projected roads in the districts affected.

Mr. Goldring agreed.

The Board approved the suggestion by resolution and the following Committee was appointed:—The Hon. Mr. Chatham, Mr. Bowley, Dr. Ozorio and Mr. Tramm.

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Both the Chinese members minuted for a refusal.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAYINGS ASSOCIATION.

Members, whose official numbers are given below, have subscribed the following amounts to the above Association, amounting to \$82,075, which has been invested by the Committee in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent.

Full particulars and application forms for membership may be had from all the Banks or from the Undersigned.

\$17,100.—No. 281.

5,000.—No. 43.

2,500.—No. 124.

2,000.—Nos. 294, 295, 247.

1,500.—No. 103.

1,225.—No. 270.

1,000.—Nos. 253, 283, 208, 293.

980.—No. 78.

925.—No. 10.

700.—No. 251.

600.—No. 208.

555.—No. 252.

500.—Nos. 220, 35, 260, 47, 1, 205.</

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRIA AND SUB-MARINISM.

ASSOCIATES HERSELF WITH GERMANY.

ADOPTED THE POLICY WITH "PAINED HEARTS."

AMSTERDAM, March 6. The Austrian reply to the United States' request for a statement of her submarine policy amounts to 3,500 words.

The substance of the reply is that she associates herself with Germany's new submarine and declares the British blockade to be "illegal" and "unjust" at establishing British tyranny on the sea; while the blockade of the Central Powers which had been imposed with "pained hearts" will incline the Allies to make an honourable peace. Therefore, it will really secure the freedom of the seas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The Silver Market is featureless but steady.

THE CRISIS AT PEKING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, March 5. A crisis has arisen at Peking in consequence of the refusal of the President to accept the Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Germany, on the ground that he had not been consulted.

The Cabinet has resigned and several of the ministers have departed for Tientsin. Efforts are being made to effect a reconciliation.

It is understood that a large majority in the Parliament favours the severance. In connection with the situation at Peking, Reuter learns that the Allies are closely co-operating in advising China. Conversations are proceeding in connection with financial assistance to be given in the event of China breaking off relations with Germany. This will take the form of a postponement of the Boxer Indemnity and the revision of the Customs Tariff, leading the people of China to favour the severance of relations, but there are technical difficulties in connection with these matters which the President desires to overcome before assenting.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)

THE PREMIER'S RESOLVE.

PEKING, March 6. The President, who appears inclined to adopt the Cabinet's diplomatic policy, has sent two more important personages to Tientsin to persuade the Premier to return to the capital.

Replying to delegates sent by the political parties, the President is reported to have said: "While I have my own opinion, yet, since, according to your information, the Parliament supports the Cabinet's decision, I have nothing to say."

Up to noon yesterday representatives of eleven political parties had interviewed the Vice-President. A majority of them favoured the Premier's return but those who opposed were in favour of the organisation of a new cabinet.

The Civil Governor of Chili has reported that if the President would adopt the Premier's diplomatic policy, he might be able to persuade him to return.

LATER.

The President's delegates have wired from Tientsin that the Premier is fully determined to resign, and it is doubtful if they can persuade him to return.

EVASION OF SERVICE.

CONSPIRATORS PUNISHED.

Two men named Stokvis and Donaldson, betting agents, were charged in London with conspiring to bribe a clerk of the Whitehall Medical Board, named Martin, to issue medical certificates of physical fitness to Donaldson and others with the view of enabling them to serve in the army. Stokvis and Donaldson were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Martin to 18 months.

A LIFE SAVED.

It is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cure of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all internal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES DEBATE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Army Estimates Mr. Churchill declared that in order to achieve a decisive result at Salonika larger armies were required while our tonnage from various causes would steadily diminish. He admitted that our honourable obligations to M. Venizelos could not be brushed aside. Referring to this he said the possibility of supplementing our sea-power from India and elsewhere recalled the situation of last year, when he had urged the Government to form ten or twelve Indian divisions for use in 1917. If that suggestion had been adopted we could now have relieved for service in France 80,000 British troops from Egypt, Salonika and possibly Mesopotamia.

Mr. Churchill declared that the tardy action taken by the India Office, after immense pressure, in adopting a compulsory scheme for Indians in India and enabling India to bear a share of the cost of the war, was still inadequate, and greater effort was necessary. It was possible that what applied to India also applied to Africa where measures were now being taken which could easily have been taken last year with immense benefit to ourselves.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying on behalf of the Government, said that it was quite impossible for the Government to indicate their intentions regarding the forces in Salonika by saying whether these forces were intended for offensive or defensive purposes. Referring to the difference of opinion regarding the advisability of the expedition, he pointed out that the war policy as a whole could not possibly be a policy of withdrawal.

It would be extremely inadvisable to withdraw the expedition now. He deprecated the proposal of a secret session to discuss the subject. He acknowledged that difficulties had arisen with Greece and the Balkans because the Allies' policy had differed but some advance had been made in this respect by the Allies and was being carried out as the common policy. Mr. Bonar Law denied that any threats had been used to induce Rumania to enter the war, and asserted that there was no reason to condemn the Allies.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PETROGRAD.

LORD MILNER INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, March 6.

Lord Milner, interviewed by Reuter, said that the results of the Allied Conference at Petrograd had exceeded his expectations. The results were largely owing to the support of the Tsar, who was particularly gracious.

His Lordship insisted that the war spirit in Russia was unanimous, and that the only controversy regarding the waging of the war dealt with the most effective form of administration. [The following is a continuation of the message we published yesterday.]

COMMANDER JONES' HEROISM.

LONDON, March 5.

H.M.S. Shark was all the time under the heaviest fire from enemy light cruisers and destroyers at short range. The crew of the midship gun was reduced to three, one of whom was wounded and a few minutes after a shell amputated Commander Jones' leg above the knee, but he continued to command the gun crew while the Chief Stoker placed an improvised tourniquet round the thigh. Despite the agony Commander Jones, noting that the ensign was improperly hoisted, ordered another to be hoisted, and then seeing that the ship was doomed, ordered the crew to don lifeboats. Almost immediately the Shark was torpedoed, and sank, Commander Jones being drowned. The survivors, who were picked up by a neutral ship, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S MIS-STATEMENTS EXPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.

In the Reichstag the War Minister alleged that prisoners in the hands of the Allies were exposed to fire. He announced the institution of similar reprisals and other restrictions on the prisoners.

The Press Bureau exposes many of the Minister's mis-statements and demonstrates that the allegation is made to disguise the fact that prisoners in German hands were employed in the danger zone long before the French employed German prisoners on their front.

KING OF RUMANIA DECORATES BRITISH OFFICER.

JASSY, March 5.

The King of Rumania has conferred the Commandership of the Star of Rumania on Colonel Norton Griffiths, who directed the destruction of the Rumanian oilwells.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"GERMAN INSOLENCE."

AMERICAN FEELING AT "BOILING POINT."

LONDON, March 5. The fact that the Neutrality Bill has been talked out of the Senate by the filibusters does not affect President Wilson's position, since it merely means that a handful of obstructionists talked against the bill until noon, when Congress automatically expired.

President Wilson then took the oath for the new term and gave his inaugural address to the new Senate. "Today a most important pronouncement is expected, but meanwhile 'German insolence,' such as was shown by the Mexican intrigues, is stirring up American feeling to boiling point. Attention is called to the fact that Germany cynically barred for American States, of which Texas alone is larger than the whole of Germany."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

President Wilson, in an eloquent inaugural speech from the steps of the Capitol, dealt at length with the present situation and said: "We have been deeply wronged upon the seas and some of the injuries done to us have become intolerable. We wish for fair dealing, justice and freedom to live and be at ease against organised wrong. With this thought we have grown more and more certain of the part we wished played in the world of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality. We may even be drawn on by circumstances to an immediate association in the great struggle itself."

THE SPRING OFFENSIVE.

COL. REPINGTON'S FORECAST.

Colonel Repington, the eminent military correspondent of the "Times," optimistically reviewing the situation on the western front, hints that another great offensive, on a much wider front than before, may take place next spring. He says:

"The main British forces are now concentrated in the west, for the many arguments in favour of seeking a decisive victory on the French front have lost none of their weight. On the contrary, they have been strengthened by recent experience."

"On the western front, by reason of our position on the left of the French forces, we are nearer than we could be anywhere else the Continent to our home bases. We are in possession of excellent roads, railways and ports which, with a short sea crossing, ensure general immunity, the danger of submarine attacks being small."

"It is true that we have not yet broken through the enemy's front. The reason is that when we began our offensive last summer the number of heavy guns and shells we had was sufficient only for an attack on a small front, which fact enabled the Germans to weaken other parts of their lines and to mass extremely powerful forces on our limited front of attack."

"Our offensive on the Somme acted like a magnet on all Germany's reserve troops, and with our limited resources in heavy artillery and munitions we could not take advantage of the weakness of the enemy's front elsewhere, and large British forces consequently remained idle."

"When the spring comes, and if the Government and munition workers respond to our hopes, we shall have a far greater number of heavy guns and our men shall no longer be compelled to attack on a narrow front."

"Our troops will be better trained and huge quantities of shells will have been accumulated. The experience gained in the last offensive used to advantage will enable us to obtain continuous and far more important results with smaller losses."

"The revolutionary legislation we have forced Germany to adopt is a tribute to the courage of our arms and to the devotion of our workmen at home. We have only to continue to wear out the enemy. We know we hold the supremacy on the western front, where the renewal of our attacks is regarded by the Germans with consternation."

"General Sir Douglas Haig, who shows his firm resolve to continue in 1917 the powerful tactics which will finally break up the enemy's front, must be given fresh troops and a continuous supply of heavy guns with the necessary munitions."

AFTER THE WAR.

The report of the United States National Trade Commission, issued at Pittsburg, states that the losses in European property as a result of the war, excluding shipping, amount to \$1,197,000,000, but most of this will be replaceable. Germany will be at a serious disadvantage after the war, because she will be compelled to import raw materials before she can commence exporting.

FRANCE'S WAR DEBT.

In the Senate M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, interposing during the debate on the Provisional Credits for the first quarter of 1917, made a statement on the financial situation in France as compared with that of the other belligerent nations. He said:

The National Debt has increased by \$1,000,000,000, while the Consolidated Debt is represented by \$2,920,000,000. The result of the last loan is \$484,820,000, of which \$400,000,000 consist of bank notes and hard cash, the latter representing 54 per cent. Although these results are satisfactory, I consider that we ought to watch attentively our Foreign Debt, which approaches \$200,000,000, and is rapidly increasing.

The Floating Debt in Treasury and National Defence Bonds is one of our chief financial resources, and it has reached a total of \$488,000,000. Our greatest difficulty is to pay for our purchases abroad, which we had guaranteed as much as possible. Great Britain and ourselves have made great efforts, and succeeded in paying for these purchases and maintaining the stability of exchange.

In spite of certain campaigns, credit remains open to us, but the growing difficulties compel us to impose on the nation fresh duties and fresh sacrifices, the acceptance of which will set a great example and will confirm the fine spirit of the country which has won the admiration of the whole world."

RUSSIA'S DARK FORCES.

THE INTERNAL ENEMY.

Commenting recently upon the recent change of Premiers in Russia, the "Nation" says: "Though there have been five Russian Cabinets during the war period, none has enjoyed the Duma's confidence, and two were denounced by the nineteenth Duma. Though M. Trofimov was less objectionable than his predecessor, there has been a steady march towards a reaction, in which the progressive Conservative elements were eliminated and the Liberal element was never present. It is a strange spectacle. No army ever fought more gallantly than the Russian; nowhere have the people's representatives spoken with a more resolute voice; but the Duma and the army seem to struggle in vain against the 'dark forces' and popular opinion blamed the monk Rasputin; but his death has altered nothing, because the 'dark forces' are entrenched around the throne itself, and include most of the older and highest placed bureaucrats, who drag victory over Germany, because they view Anglo-French influence with alarm."

"The Times" states: "Russia's domestic differences will not relax the Czar's inflexible determination to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour to final victory, as the Throne, the army, the Duma, and the nation are at one in their passionate resolve not to cease fighting until Germany has been vanquished."

"The Manchester Guardian" declares: "The Russian Duma and people hold the governing bureaucracy responsible for economic disorganisation. The present political troubles arise from the Duma's endeavour to secure a Government which has its roots in the people's confidence, but the reactionary, Protopopoff remains Minister of the Interior. M. Schuravski's retirement was a great blow to the Duma, because he, with the Minister of Marine, when Schuravski was dismissed for intriguing for a secret peace, assured the Duma of the strenuous prosecution of the campaign. Schuravski's retirement perpetuates the internal trouble."

ACTION BY THE TSAR.

LONDON, Jan. 22. The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reported yesterday evening: "The political situation here is full of dramatic interest, but there is no Englishman who is able to gauge Russian politics. They have become a transcendental curious jumble of ancient ritual and modern superstition. The attitude of the average Russian is bewildered suspense. He awaits the next development with the utmost nervous tension, with the utmost resignation was a striking sign of the times. Golubev was the embodiment of the old tradition, but he happened to preside at a recent meeting of the Council of the Empire, and Cabinet enjoying the public confidence. He has now been removed, and radical changes have been made among the other members, with a view of re-establishing a reactionary majority. The Russian political bureaucracy is still a thing of the past, the strict devotion to religious duties of the former Metropolitans."

"It is unwise to exaggerate the present Russian mood, which is essentially ephemeral. The Tsar's recent resort to Prince Galitzin, placing victory in the forefront of the new Cabinet's programme and insinuating upon cordial relations with the Duma, is a most favourable indication of Russia's devotion to the Allied cause. The Tsar has also given an audience to M. Rodzianko (President of the Duma) for the first time in many months."

"The Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent reports: "The Tsar's receipt to the Premier aims at allaying the unrest and alarm that have long been spreading among all sections of the population, owing to the frequent changes of Ministers, the retention of Protopopoff, and the postponement of the reopening of the Duma. Much of the unrest is due to the failure of communications, preventing food reaching cities and towns, and also the wasteful and costly system of distribution, the whole cost of which falls upon the consumer. The receipt aims at reorganising the railways and the railways in the national interests, and it promises much-needed relief. The Tsar's exhortation to the Premier to work harmoniously with the legislative chambers touches the Premier in the sorest point. The situation is calculated to terminate the 'stage' view of Government."

RUSSIA'S GROWING STRENGTH.

GREAT ARMIES THAT WILL SOON BE READY.

Commander O. S. Locker-Lampson, M.P. in command of the British armoured car squadrons helping our Eastern Allies, has seen much fighting in Russia, Turkey, Armenia and Persia. He is at present in London, but is shortly returning to Russia. He says:

I have been asked, on my return from Russia, to briefly outline what, in my opinion, are her present prospects and what her immediate needs. That I do gladly, not only because Russia still remains (owing to distance) largely an enigma to her, Western Allies, but because circumstances have so placed me that I can perhaps better appreciate her point of view now than many more eminent persons.

I and my squadrons know the real Russian now as few foreigners can.

BRITISH ARMOURD CARS.

Our handful of Britishers have been shut up with Russians for weeks in the ice of the White Sea; we have lived for months on the same reindeer meat on the Lapland coast; we have fought in Turkey and in Armenia in our dead and their sleep now side by side in many an improvised graveyard of the Eastern war, and at this very moment we are brothers in arms in Rumania, seeking to stem the barbarian rush.

The daily round, the common lot of danger and difficulty have revealed to each the other's soul; we understand each another—and the one dominant emotion in our British hearts is love and admiration for this splendid Ally. To one who returns home after so long comes the desire to explain all that Russia has done and will do yet.

For the time being Britain is mesmerised by the West. She is absorbed by the recent offensive against the Somme, and by a still more recent offensive against the policy of "Wait and See." May I therefore for a time recall attention to the East, and urge for a moment its supreme significance in the mammoth maze of wars now being waged?

RUSSIA'S SACRIFICES.

Do you remember the first months of the war, when, with an effrontery never equalled, we tossed our handful of ill-armed men into the cockpit of Flinders to help France to arrest the bloody advance of an enemy, enormous in numbers and terrible in equipment? And do you remember the retreat, not alone from Mons, but all along the line, and right away from the Belgian frontier to the gates of Paris?

And then—who can forget the magic turn of the tide—the wondrous rolling up of the German hosts until they outran even their pursuers and halted some ninety miles from Paris, breathless, broken, beaten? It was the battle of the Marne which history will probably treat as the decisive action of this vast war, and you and I, the victors, not only amongst the French and British across the Channel, but among the far-camped soldiery of the Tsar, thousands of miles away, who struggled that cruel autumn knee-deep through the Baltic swamps.

It was the generous squandering of a superb Russian Army—hurled by way of diversion into East Prussia—which saved Paris, secured England, and made the Alliance what it is.

Nor does this the most unselfish act of military self-sacrifice remain stand alone. At all times Russia remains ready in a degree not to be exaggerated to place the interests of the Alliance above those of her own. I was not in England at the time, but I have had described to me the emotions of the Allies when the first German onslaught upon Verdun was made. It came, as all such attacks must come—unexpectedly. It came, too, with a force not to be foreseen, and exercised an unexampled strain upon the French.

Just prior to this the Italians had been driven back by the Germans, and threatened with further withdrawal.

Out of the blue swept Brusiloff upon an attack covering, not a paltry thirty miles, but at area so extensive that in its development it won back the whole Bukovina, lost during the war, and Germany over 400,000 men in prisoners alone, and altered the entire disposition of the enemy armies.

A LACK OF SUPPLIES.

This Russian onslaught upon Austria came as the biggest surprise of the war. The Germans never dreamed that it was possible. People speak as though this titanic effort was a sort of fluke. It was the most deliberate and reasoned achievement, based upon the most consummate mastery of conditions, position, secrecy and power of surprise.

What I would urge with all my powers at this juncture is this: not only is Russia the land of vast surprises—not only what she has done she can do again—but future effort on her part will far outdo anything she has accomplished up to the present.

Hitherto she has been handicapped as no other member of the Alliance. It is not only that she has a line to defend immeasurably larger than Germany's; it is not only that her size and the consequent volume of her armies (treble and quadruple the difficulties of transport, equipment and munition. It is that up till now Russia has been shut off from Europe. If the British had taken Gallipoli all would have been well. Instead they left Russia as she was with no ice-free port, and she remained frozen in solidly for nearly eight months every year, and unable all that time to import from outside.

IMPORTANCE OF NEW RAILWAY.

All that is altered now. The famous railway from Petrograd to an ice-free port in the north, which has been Russia's dream for years, is a solid fact at last. The railway is built, and already the huge artery has started throbbing its vital nodes in the great heart beyond and on to the crannies in the field.

At last! How many more miles I see in Russia. From Riga to Baku, from Tiflis to near Teheran, from Moscow to Manchuria—millions of massive warriors gathering, countless as the sands of the shore. At last, like ourselves, they needed equipment. But they are ready now. Soon they will want for nothing. And over the millions of Moscow grow. They have no doubts, they see no fear, they talk not of peace except on German soil. Silently they expand, they move. Once complete, nothing can stop the momentum of their march. Germany knows this. She knows that, given time, Russia might even win the war alone. She knows too that Russia's great need in the near future will not be much in the way of guns and shells, but in the way of British petrol and economic strength of Britain.

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The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, Y.D.

LEAVE.

2nd Lieutenant H. G. Hegarty is granted leave for the duration of the war from 5th March 1917.

Gr. W. N. Stapleton is granted leave for the duration of the war from 7th March 1917.

Pte. H. Green is granted leave for the duration of the war from 2nd March 1917.

Pte. C. Mycock is granted leave for the duration of the war from 3rd March 1917.

TRANSFER.

Gr. A. N. Bootes is transferred from Artillery Battery to Central Section M.G. Co. on this date.

STRUCK OFF.

The leave granted to Sgt. F. D. Haigh having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from 3rd March, 1917.

PARADES.

Sunday, 11th instant.—8 a.m. Artillery Battery Belchers' Section, Left and Right Sections M.G. Co. Civil Service Coy. and Signalling Section on Frays just east of Baker Pier and Field Firing. Dress: Drill order (Belmet) with haversack, waterbottle (filled) two pouches and 20 rounds ball ammunition.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

PARADE CANCELLED.

The parade called for Friday the 8th instant on the Cricket Ground is cancelled.

"A" and "B" Co. will parade on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant. Kowloon Dock and Taikeo Sections at the Polo Ground at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERLY OFFICE.

In future all communications for the Adjutant must be addressed to him at the Orderly Room, Hongkong Club Annex, ground floor, Chater Road.

M. Louis Rasmussen, the famous Dutch cartoonist, who was entertained at lunch on January 17 by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, said that one of the greatest surprises of Germany had been the economic strength of Britain.

FARMING OPERATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The President of the Board of Agriculture, addressing a meeting of farmers at Newport recently, said:—

"Men unfit for military service will be handed over in battalions, under military command, to work on the land. Some of them are piano tuners, but I will give them spades, and they will do good work. Lord French has professed to provide as many soldiers as possible during the ploughing and sowing season. Many motor tractors have been ordered from the United States, and these will be manned by 'Army Service men.' The Minister suggested that a new women's army should be formed for farm work, and that its members should be paid soldiers' pay and billeted and uniformed like soldiers. 'I want,' he added, 'to get educated women from the towns who will work on the farms in Britain on the same terms as their brothers in the trenches in France.'"

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Wolff's Bureau, with characteristic bad faith, issues a denial of the German Chancellor's historic and infamous "scrap of paper" which is no denial at all. No-one, of course, ever said that the Chancellor spoke the notorious words in the Reichstag. All the world knows, and history will remember, that they were spoken by the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, on that fateful 4th of August, 1914. A writer in the Reichstag calls a Frenchman, since dead, M. Goudchaux, some time ago wrote personally to Sir Edward Goschen asking him in what language the conversation between him and the German Chancellor took place. Sir E. Goschen replied at once with the utmost courtesy, and said that during his last interview with the German Chancellor not a word of any language but English, which, he himself, had spoken perfectly, was used. The expression "scrap of paper" is, therefore, the actual words uttered by the German Chancellor.

A start has been made with the re-graining of the Coed Talon coalfield, near Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, by Mr. E. W. Bignall, of Liverpool, and W. J. Hearn, containing 20 million tons of coal.

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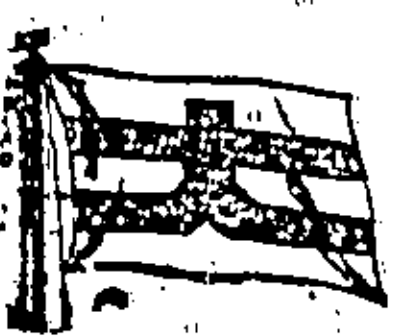
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"MEXICO MARU".....Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Atsping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAMO MARU".....Sunday, 11th Mar., at Noon.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 15th Mar., at 8 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	Shantung	Mar. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	Mar. 11, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	Mar. 14, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 21, at Noon

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SHANGHAI	CHOTSANG	SUNDAY, Mar. 11, Daylight
TIENSIN	CHIPSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 18, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 17, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	DEPARTING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th March at 11 a.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 16th March at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS HAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Sat., 9th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	12,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April
PERSEA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Thurs., 26th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 15th May
TENYO MARU	12,000-21 knots	

First Class to London G3348. (271-10.0) Return G3608. (2123)

" " " San Francisco G3250. " " G3437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

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T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI	TAMBA MARU, Capt. Akamatsu	Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 8th March at Noon.
MOJI, KORE, NAGOYA AND YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU, Capt. Noma	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda	Tons 8,600	FRIDAY, 16th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYORA MARU, Capt. Shimizu	Tons 8,000	SATURDAY, 10th March.
	PUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Izawa	Tons 21,000	THURSDAY, 14th March at 11 a.m.
	SHIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser	Tons 18,000	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. Kamada	Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 12th March.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 1 & 222.

SINGAPORE STOCKS AND SHARES.

Singapore, February 13.

RUBBER SHARES.

NO.	VALUE	BUYERS	SAILING
1	Allagar	8/6	2/10
2	Anglo-Java	4/6	5/8
3	Anglo-Malay	10/-	12/-
4	Ayer Kuning	30/-	87/6
5	Batang Malaka	34/4	3/9
6	Batu Caves	250/-	280/-
7	Batu Tiga	70/-	80/-
8	Bekoh	3/3	4/-
9	Bukit Kajang	58/-	65/-
10	Bukit Mertajam	9/9	4/6
11	Bukit Rajah	100/-	110/-
12	Bukit Selat	1/9	2/6
13	Bukit Sembawang	2/9	3/8
14	Castelfield	67/6	77/6
15	Chersonese	2/4	5/9
16	Chimpul 1/8 p.d.	1/6	2/-
17	Cleely Ord.	10/-	18/-
18	Consolidated M.	10/-	12/-
19	Damansara	25/-	30/-
20	Denkintown	25/-	30/-
21	Duff	8/-	9/8
22	Edinburgh	6/3	7/-
23	Galang Besar	2/3	3/9
24	Golconda	50/-	67/6
25	Harjoo	17/-	20/-
26	Heawood	9/9	8/3
27	Highlands and		
28	Lands	42/6	47/6
29	Jasin	2/3	3/9
30	Kamuning	3/-	3/6
31	Kaper Para	8/5	8/6
32	Kepitigalla	15/-	20/-
33	Kombok	3/3	4/3
34	Kota Tinggi	2/8	3/-
35	Kuala Lumpur	75/-	83/-
36	Kuala (F.M.S.)	7/8	8/3
37	Laudon	42/-	47/-
38	Lengon	42/-	47/-
39	Ledbury	42/6	47/6
40	Linggi Ord.	18/9	20/-
41	London Asiatic	7/-	7/9
42	Lomut	37/6	42/6
43	Malacca 1/2 Prof.	80/-	80/-
44	Medan	20/-	20/-
45	Malayalam	20/-	20/-
46	Medan	20/-	20/-
47	Medan	20/-	20/-
48	Medan	20/-	20/-
49	Medan	20/-	20/-
50	Medan	20/-	20/-

'CHINA MAIL' PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 10 Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1821-1905)

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Dumbury, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tse King" translated by E. J. Ellis)

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM

WASHING BOOKS (for men)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.
Inspectors and Sergeants are informed that the following examinations to be held by Chief Inspector Kerr are merely by way of keeping them posted in Police Duties. No results will be recorded. They will take place periodically. Attendance in uniform at Police School at 8.30 p.m. as follows:—
Monday, March 12th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.
Wednesday, March 14th.—All Chief Inspectors, Staff Inspectors, Sergeants, and all Inspectors, and Staff Sergeants Fisher and Balcen.
Friday, March 16th.—All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners, and Ambulance Platoon.

TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply to—
C/O "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, March 7, 1917.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 1,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916.

TO LET.

NO. 42 Egna Street.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH.
SETH AND FLEMING.
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamene, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office Phone 27.

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Napier, Ford and Humber Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors,
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Dureco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Jeyes Fluid,
Carbonyl Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

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The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 7, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wanchow	6.30	30.22	11	—	—	10	dh
Memuro	6.30	30.12	—	—	—	11	—
Hakodate	6.30	30.18	—	—	—	11	—
Kobe	6.30	30.25	—	—	—	11	—
Kagoshima	6.30	30.27	—	—	—	11	—
Oshima	6.30	30.28	—	—	—	11	—
Naha	6.30	30.17	—	—	—	11	—
Shanghai	6.30	30.14	—	—	—	11	—
Bombay	6.30	30.14	—	—	—	11	—
Wellington	6.30	30.24	30	84	—	6	b
Bankow	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiangling	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6.30	30.34	28	—	—	1	b
Guthrie	6.30	30.33	38	83	—	1	b
Sharp Pt.	6.30	30.21	47	90	—	1	b
Amoy	6.30	30.19	50	79	—	1	b
Swatow	6.30	30.18	58	81	—	1	b
Taihook	6.30	30.13	64	97	—	1	b
Taiwan	6.30	30.08	65	—	—	1	b
Taiwan	6.30	30.09	63	—	—	1	b
Koshun	6.30	29.98	66	—	—	1	b
Pescadore	6.30	30.08	69	—	—	1	b
Canton	6.30	30.11	53	93	—	1	b
Hongkong	6.30	30.09	57	90	—	1	b
Cap Rock	6.30	30.07	55	—	—	1	b
Macao	6.30	30.08	55	82	—	1	b
Wanchow	6.30	30.08	55	82	—	1	b
Pakhoi	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holihou	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Touraine	6.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	6.30	29.92	73	82	—	1	b
Dagupan	6.30	29.79	75	88	—	1	b
Manila	6.30	29.62	70	88	—	1	b
Legaspi	6.30	29.80	77	89	—	1	b
Tacloban	6.30	29.79	73	84	—	1	b
Bojo	6.30	29.76	75	91	—	1	b
Sarigama	6.30	29.78	76	94	—	1	b
Labuan	6.30	29.68	78	94	—	1	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 7, 1917.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. THERMIST, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	30.06	30.09	30.06
Temperature	51	57	60
Humidity	79	80	73
Direction of Wind	—	—	—
Force	1	3	2
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	0.03	0.00	0.00

Barometer at sea level on the day of observation.
Wind at 100 fms. on the day of observation.
Rain at 100 fms. on the day of observation.

Barometer at sea level on the day of observation.
Wind at 100 fms. on the day of observation.
Rain at 100 fms. on the day of observation.

Barometer at sea level on the day of observation.
Wind at 100 fms. on the day of observation.
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Rain at 100 fms. on the day of observation.

Barometer at sea level on the day of observation.
Wind at 100 fms. on the day of observation.
Rain at 100 fms. on the day of observation.

ITCHING SMARTING ECZEMA ON HEAD

Spent Many Sleepless Nights. Hair Came Out Badly.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"About two years ago I woke up one morning and found all behind my ear and the crown of my head wet and itching. I was told it was wet eczema. It was itching and smarting all the time and I spent many sleepless nights. My hair also came out very badly behind my ear.
"I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free sample and then bought two tablets of soap and a box of Ointment. I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Sarah A. Walden, 6, Preston St., Lower Lee, London, E.C.C., July 20, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 30-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for sample, P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Beavers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Three hours, 1.00 "
Six hours, 1.70 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), \$1.00
If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Beavers.

Hour, 0.60 cents.
Three hours, \$1.00
Six hours, 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Beavers With 3 Beavers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30
One hour, 0.30 0.60
Two hours, 0.50 0.80
Three hours, 0.70 1.00
Six hours, 1.00 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents.
Quarter hour, 10 "
Half hour, 15 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 20 "
Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Key View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents.
Half hour, 15 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than —

To 4th mile—
single 75 cents 1 hour.
return \$1.00 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single \$1.25 2 hours.
return \$1.50 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single \$1.50 2 hours.
return \$2.00 4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single \$2.00 3 hours.
return \$2.50 6 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home 04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04
From Clock Tower to Race Course 10
From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 06

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 30 "
Two hours, 50 "
Three hours, 70 "
Four hours, 80 "
Five hours, 90 "
Six hours, 1.00 "

One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour, 20 cents.
Two hours, 45 cents.
Three hours, 70 cents.
Four hours, 95 cents.
Five hours, 1.20
Six hours, 1.40
One day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lameness, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

K. W. FATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 12.11—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. Japan, and decreased considerably over N.E. China. Changes elsewhere are slight.

The Anticyclone has moved rapidly eastward and is now central between China and Japan.

Fresh to moderate monsoon is indicated along the south-east coast of China and over the China Sea. It will be interrupted to the north of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 3.53 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, strong to moderate; cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong to moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: E. winds moderate.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March 1917.

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 7th, 8.28 a.m.	6.40 p.m.	
" 8th, 8.27 "	6.41 "	
" 9th, 8.28 "	6.42 "	
" 10th, 8.28 "	6.43 "	
" 11th, 8.25 "	6.43 "	
" 12th, 8.24 "	6.43 "	
" 13th, 8.23 "	6.43 "	
" 14th, 8.22 "	6.43 "	
" 15th, 8.20 "	6.44 "	
" 16th, 8.18 "	6.44 "	
" 17th, 8.18 "	6.44 "	
" 18th, 8.17 "	6.44 "	
" 19th, 8.16 "	6.43 "	
" 20th, 8.15 "	6.46 "	
" 21st, 8.14 "	6.46 "	
" 22nd, 8.13 "	6.46 "	
" 23rd, 8.12 "	6.47 "	
" 24th, 8.11 "	6.47 "	
" 25th, 8.10 "	6.47 "	
" 26th, 8.08 "	6.47 "	
" 27th, 8.08 "	6.43 "	
" 28th, 8.08 "	6.43 "	
" 29th, 8.07 "	6.48 "	
" 30th, 8.07 "	6.48 "	
" 31st, 8.08 "	6.48 "	

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire 3/4
On Demand 3/4 1/16
30 days sight 3/4 1/16
4 months sight 3/4 1/16
6 months sight 3/4 1/16
Credits, 4 months sight 3/4 1/16
Documentary, 4 months sight 3/4 1/16

On Paris—
On Demand 334
Credits, 4 months sight 334 1/2
On New York—
On Demand 55 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight 55 1/2

On Bombay—
On Demand nom.
On Calcutta—
On Demand nom.

On Singapore—
On Demand 99 1/2
On Manila—
On Demand 111

On Shanghai—
On Demand nom.
30 days sight (private paper) nom.

On Yokohama—
On Demand 108 1/2
Gold Loan 100 fine (per tael) 47.80
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying Rate) 88.60
Silver (per oz.) 37 3/16
Bar Silver in Hongkong 18 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash 1 1/2 p.n.
Chinese Copper Cent 1 1/2 p.n.
Rate of Exchange, London, add 10 p.n.
Chinese Sub. Coin 6 1/2 d.n.
Hongkong Sub. Coin par

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsing Sha Tsui during the years 1887-9-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Island Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 8th to 14th, 1917.

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water

High Water
Low Water